

J. B. STOLL, Editor and Proprietor.  
LIGONIER, IND., NOV. 11th, 1875.

HON. B. H. HILL, the distinguished Georgian, assures the country that the democratic Congressmen from the South will be very conservative, and will oppose all claims against the Government on account of the war.

The New Harmony (Ind.) Register flings to the breeze the name of Gov. Hendricks as its first choice for the Presidency. It also mentions favorably the name of ex-Gov. Andrew G. Curtin for the Vice Presidency.

SENATOR BAYARD, of Delaware, for President, and Senator J. E. McDonald, of Indiana, for Vice President, is the ticket fixed up for us by the Cincinnati Commercial. Joe won't agree to that arrangement—he is too strongly wedded to Mr. Hendricks' presidential fortune to enter into such an arrangement.

It was reported the other week that Hon. Wm. E. Niblack desired to be elected Clerk of the lower house of Congress. We are pleased to learn that the report is unfounded. Mr. Niblack being unwilling to jeopardize the chances of Hon. M. C. Kerr for the speakership, Mr. Niblack continues to be favorably mentioned in connection with the Governorship.

The Davenport (Ia.) Democrat and Indiana Tribune think that next year it will be "either Tilden or disaster." Though an ardent admirer of the great Reform Governor, we are not prepared to say that he is the only man with whom the Democracy can succeed. We think we could name no less than a dozen democratic statesmen who could be triumphantly elected to the Presidency.

RECOMMENDATION of candidates for the Vice-Presidency appears from time to time in democratic newspapers. The names most prominently mentioned are those of Cassius M. Clay of Kentucky, ex-Gov. Andrew G. Curtin of Pennsylvania, ex-Gov. Gilbert C. Walker of Virginia, Senator Merrimon of North Carolina, Gov. Gaston of Massachusetts, ex-Senator Doolittle of Wisconsin, and ex-Gov. Palmer of Illinois.

THE NEW ALBANY correspondent of the Indianapolis Sentinel writes as follows: "There's some anguish of spirit in our democratic camp over the result of the late elections. 'Will the party never learn wisdom from past experience?' is what many of the old and tried men of the party ask. It looks like they will not, or, at least, have not. If, after the results that are now before us, the Johnsons—the political dead beats and shysters—are allowed to continue in the lead, the Democracy will not only count but merit utter defeat and disaster in the great battle of 1876. Hendricks for President now comes to the front, as he never stood before, and under him, as its national standard-bearer, there is yet hope for the Democracy next year. There is but one opinion in this section of the State upon this proposition."

IT OCCURS to us that the Baltimore Gazette strikes the true democratic key-note in declaring: "The ever-renewing financial issue must be disposed of and the party disincumbered from it in the Presidential contest. To leave it with the existing resumption bill in force, and providing no means for resuming, would be folly; to repeal it and do nothing else would be a step backward. Inflation would be suicide. The only course before Congress is to take some steps toward the goal—Specie Payments. After the currency the subsidy question will prove the most dangerous. Schemes must be made to 'cancel the country' by railroads and canals at the people's expense will be pressed with unusual pertinacity. Not one of them should receive a moment's consideration at the hands of the Democratic House. Where is the Democrat that cannot endorse these sentiments?"

HON. JOHN H. BAKER, the congressman-elect from this District, delivered an address on education, in the city of Elkhardt, on the 2d inst. According to the Review's synopsis, Mr. Baker "took the ground that the children of this utilitarian age should be given a practical education, and their moral as well as their mental welfare be carefully looked after by their educators, supplementing the efforts of the parents by making good citizens of our youth. In a republic like ours, where all are sovereigns, it was essential to teach self-discipline as well as to cram the youthful head with the knowledge contained in text-books—tame and subdue the passions, placing them under the control of their possessors, so that those who came after should be better fitted for self-government, and with the better fitted for the government of the nation." We think it would be well if our public men generally would take a more lively interest in educational affairs. Much good might thus be accomplished.

It is always a source of pleasure to us to give publicity to sentiments like the following, which we transfer from the columns of the Lafayette Courier: "It is beginning to be considered by all respectable people that abuse, vituperation and slander are not the weapons which crush. Because a man presumes to run for office, it is no reason that he is a knave, a slave to others, or a fool unworthy to trust. Years ago the fight was personal, bitter and vindictive. We are pleased to be able to note a reform in this regard by the better class of journalists, and the newspaper which, in these days, deals in such things, soon loses influence, the respect of the public, and the good opinion of its patrons. We hope this spirit of reform may characterize the press of this State and the country at large during the excitement of the coming year. These are omens of better times, and we hope the day is not far distant when petty personalities will no longer be urged by the press in discussing matters of public interest."

## DEMOCRACY AND FINANCE.

During the late campaign in Pennsylvania, ex-Senator Charles R. Buckalew, who was the democratic candidate for Governor in 1872, presented several important points for public consideration. He said among other things that "upon the subjects of money and public faith our party has a declaration of doctrine, self-adopted and now existing in full force. It was adopted at Baltimore in 1872, when we asked from the people of the United States, their confidence and support for our candidates and our cause, and is expressed in the seventh and eighth resolutions of the platform of that year." These resolutions are as follows:

Seventh. The public credit must be sacredly maintained; and, therefore, we denounce repudiation in every form and guise.

Eighth. A speedy return to specie payments is demanded alike by the highest considerations of commercial morality and honest government.

Commenting upon this, Mr. Buckalew said: "That, gentlemen, is our platform upon public faith and money, and it will continue in force until changed by competent authority. A national convention of like character to that of 1872 and with similar powers will sit during the coming year, and will announce again the position of the Democracy of the United States upon public questions. Until that time no authority whatsoever is authorized to speak decisively for us as a national organization. Doubtless the Congress of the United States which will sit during the coming winter at Washington will be required to meet various questions of finance and of government policy, and the democratic majority of the House of Representatives, composed of men selected from all parts of the United States, will be called, measurably, to speak for us upon these questions, and perhaps, with reference to them, to inform our future action. At present the democratic party of the United States, by virtue of their platform of 1872, remain, as they always have been, a hard money party, devoted to a constitutional coin currency, as the standard of values, regarding depreciated, inconvertible paper money in time of peace as both injurious and disgraceful; and from this position they cannot depart without danger of dissolution or extinction as a great national party."

We cannot too strongly urge upon our political brethren a remembrance of the facts presented by Mr. Buckalew. The platform adopted at Baltimore in 1872 is binding upon the party until revoked by equally competent authority. The financial question is a national issue, and no single State, or even a half dozen States, can annul the declarations of a national convention. This being a fact, we have but one point to consider, and that is: Shall Congress prepare the way for "a speedy return to specie payment?" In our judgment, an affirmative answer is demanded by every consideration of public duty. The caucus patchwork of the late Congress is of no practical value, and should be replaced by a bill that provides ways and means for resumption, instead of simply declaring that the government shall resume in 1876. We have faith that the democratic majority of the House has the ability to devise such a measure, and that the result of its labors will meet the just expectations of every reasonable and thinking Democrat in the land. We fully endorse the concluding portion of Mr. Buckalew's speech upon this point:

But the holding to sound principles of the facts established by the teachings of political economists, and vindicated by the history of nations, does not exclude considerations of expediency and judicious action in their application. The year after the democratic platform of 1872 was adopted a panic smote the people of the United States, first in the great East, and then in the West, and the country, from the pressure of which we have not yet recovered. Then and now we had and have a currency in circulation so enormous of legal tenders and national bank notes, both provided and virtually issued by the government of the United States. I agree that a reasonable and prudent man, taking into consideration the stand money of the country (if we may call it such), and the existing prostration of business, may be tempted to yield upon the application of radical and complete remedies, such as theory suggests, for existing evils. Therefore there has been, and there is, a great and general agreement of opinion that the immediate resumption by the government of the payment of its obligations in coin shall not be pressed; that such a measure, if pressed at this moment, and probably cannot be accomplished in the very near future. There must be pause given, there must be a general agreement of opinion, and the people must, in various ways, prepare themselves for the accomplishment of that great object. There must be a general agreement of opinion, and with delay preparation for resumption; so far as recent party platforms look to measures of alleviation and of preparation for a return to the only constitutionally sound money in this country, my judgment and my sympathies go with them; and I believe in the speedy return to specie payment when I say that, beyond the limit and scope of these remarks which I now submit to you, they are not prepared to go, and that any change or supposition that they desire to launch government upon an experiment in expansion and inflation is unfounded—an imputation upon them which the future will repel, as it will repel all other present forms of falsehood and mistake.

THE FOLLOWING are the official public majorities in Ohio over the democratic nominees: Governor—Hayes over Allen... 5,540; Auditor of State—Young over Cary... 9,903; Treasurer—F. C. Young... 3,196; Attorney General—Adams... 3,157; Judge of Supreme Court—4,616; Member Board of Public Works—4,833. Two years ago, Gov. Allen, when he was elected by about 80 majority, received a larger number of votes than any of his colleagues, and was rapidly decaying. One gentleman informed us that he has not a bushel of sound potatoes left out of a large lot carefully stored away in good condition. If the price of that product will materially advance, —Rochester Sentinel.

THE MAJORITY for the Democratic State ticket in New York has run up to 17,138. The Legislature is republican. The complete vote of Massachusetts for Governor gives Rice, Rep., 83,523; Gaston, Dem., 78,246; Baker, Temperance, 1,995; Charles Francis Adams, Ind., 1,774; Wendell Phillips, Infidelity, 301. In Pennsylvania, Gov. Hartant's (republican) majority is 14,510. The republican majority in Minnesota is 10,000 on Governor. The entire republican ticket is elected. Legislature republican.

The democratic majority in Maryland is between 16,000 and 17,000. Wisconsin elects the republican candidate for Governor by an even 1,000 majority. Balance of the State ticket is about equally divided. Legislature republican. The democratic victory in Mississippi is complete and overwhelming.

## GRANT AND THE LATE ELECTIONS.

Mr. Grant's official address at the national capital tendered their chief a serenade on Saturday evening, in honor of the feeble republican victories achieved in several republican States the other week. "Ulysses delivered himself of a little speech, the contents of which were most admirably elucidated by the N. Y. World. In the first place, says that vivacious Journal, President Grant laid special stress upon the triumph of Hard Money and what he called the suppression of the rag baby, and the crowd cheered him to the echo. If the party has 'suppressed' its own offspring in Ohio and comes out of the canvass like 'a new that hath overthrown all the better,' it must certainly be criticised as unnatural in its conduct. The cuckoo lays its eggs in the nests of other birds, and sometimes the owner of the nest destroys its own brood to adopt the stranger; but we don't want any of this ornithological unreasonableness in politics. It is preposterous that the creators of legal tenders and the men who packed the Supreme Court in the interest of repudiation should pretend to the financial principles of the Democracy and claim triumph in their name. The second point brought prominently forward at the celebration was 'the President's school policy,' and the stress laid upon that matter indicates that the republican leaders are determined to push the sectarian issue into politics in the hope of making it the means of carrying the Presidential election. This fact might as well be frankly recognized at once, and the issue should be frankly met. The record of the Democracy is clear on this question. It has ever stood by the public schools, and has never failed to secure them, in States where it had power, by constitutional provisions in their favor. The so-called school policy of the President is simply the tradition of the country. Moreover, the democratic party is especially anxious for the cause with which it has kept religion distinct from politics. It is a union of men of all creeds, believing in the application of certain principles in the management of civil government. It never asked for the aid of any sect as such, and never, never, never accepted it. It deals with man as a political animal, not as a religious one—it deals with this world, not with the next—it deals with the obligations of a citizen to the State, not to the Church. If there be any sect or set of men seeking on religious grounds to overthrow the public school system, they can only count upon the opposition of the Democracy. Indeed, they could not count upon the alliance for the party is too loyal to the teachings of the fathers of the republic ever to introduce sectarian questions into politics. The attempt of the republican leaders to bring forward a religious issue where no political organization has appeared in opposition is an ingenious and malignant device for appealing to the bigotry of certain classes with the design of turning the religious excitement when roused into a political campaign. They should be held responsible for the meanness and recklessness of such a course. It will hardly do to elect Grant for a third term out of fantastic dread of the Pope.

There seems to be no longer a doubt that the leaders of the New York Republicans intend to a compact with the canal thieves for the defeat of the Democratic Reform ticket. The returns from the counties wherein these canal thieves reside clearly indicate the existence of such a bargain. Fortunately, however, the disreputable arrangement failed to connect. Enough honest Republicans cast their ballots for Bigelow to secure his election by over 17,000 majority. We will probably learn of this affair. If the republican members do not sustain Gov. Tilden's reform measures, the people of New York will understand the reason thereof. There can be no dodging in this matter; men must show by their actions whether wholesale robbery is to be countenanced or effectually suppressed and properly punished. In the meantime, every honest man in the land should rejoice that for once honest government has been nobly and emphatically sustained.

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## GOSHEN CORRESPONDENCE.

GOSHEN, Ind., Nov. 8, 1875. To the Editor of the National Banner: My letter of three or four weeks ago, as you will observe from last week's Democrat, has had the effect of causing a rattling of the dry bones of that concern. Immediately upon its appearance, the old demagogue (Murray) was observed to be in a high state of excitement. Frequent consultations were held with his chosen cronies, to agree upon a plan of action for counteracting the damaging effect of my epistle. The chief difficulty seems to have been to fix upon some one as the probable author. How well Chawls succeeded in this respect, you are doubtless able to judge for yourself.

I do not care to trade through Murray's two column tirade and twaddle, further than to say that he signally fails to weaken a solitary point made in my former communication. The facts therein set forth stand unshaken and uncontradicted; in fact, they are irrefutable, and Chawls knows it. He may squirm as much as he pleases; he may twist and lie, as is his custom; he may impugn my motives and he may glorify himself as much as his vanity and conceit will admit of, facts nevertheless remain facts, and truth, though sometimes temporarily crushed to earth, is sure to rise again.

There are just a few things I wish to notice, for this time. The poor, windy demagogue impudently claims that he lifted the Goshen Democrat out of the republican ruts in which it ran before he took it and secured the city and county to the Democrats. Was ever impudence so gloriously exemplified than in this instance? The truth is, the city of Goshen never had a republican Mayor and Marshal until the present incumbents were elected. Now, I venture the assertion that neither of the gentlemen occupying these positions could have been elected but for the fact that Charles L. Murray arrogantly assumed the management of the campaign and so completely disgusted intelligent Democrats as to prompt them either to abstain from voting or to cast their ballots for opposing candidates. Well and distinctly do I remember the expressions which at that time fell from the lips of dozens of good, honest and sincere Democrats: "Defeated on account of too much Murray."

The falsity of Murray's impudent assumption is further established by this fact: In 1870, when the Democrat was under the control of the general and now sorely afflicted Billy Beane, the Democrats elected LaPorte Heffner Clerk, L. D. Thomas Recorder, and John W. Egbert Sheriff, by very respectable majorities. Do you remember, Chawls, how you traveled all over the county denouncing these men as "traitors" and "copperheads"? How assiduously you labored "day and night, through the Times and on the stump—in sunshine, in midnight darkness, in fair weather, in foul weather," to bring about the defeat of these men?—your recompense came in the form of a re-election to the office of clerk, recorder and sheriff, and you were again elected.

Horrible, Cold-Blooded Slabbing. The Kokomo Tribune publishes the following in an extra of November 4: "The night of the 2d inst. was a dark, stormy one, and the weather, to bring about the defeat of these men?—your recompense came in the form of a re-election to the office of clerk, recorder and sheriff, and you were again elected."

Again: In 1872, long before we had this detested and inflated demagogue on our hands as editor, we elected C. T. Grege Treasurer, John W. Egbert Sheriff, and W. B. Garman county commissioner; and we came within 20 votes of carrying the county for Hendricks on an unusually full vote and after a most exciting contest.

Murray's impudent assumption that he has "lifted" the Democrat "up," is a direct insult to his present affilia partner, Billy Beane; an insolent reflection upon LaPorte Heffner, under whose management the Democrat was more efficient and effective in the dissemination of correct principles than ever before or since; a reproach upon Col. Hascall, who was Murray's immediate predecessor, and who certainly gave the paper far greater prestige than it has enjoyed under its present management.

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## INDIANA NEWS ITEMS.

It cost the State exactly \$25,507.15 for its share in the investigation of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum matter. Parties at Columbus interested in the ticket which drew the \$75,000 prize in the Louisville Library Lottery two years ago, are now negotiating their claims to a division of the spoils.

According to the Knox Ledger's account of their Fair, there were four oxen, three or four squashes, a half bushel or so of corn, a few yams, potatoes, onions, beans and apples, and several pounds of cheese on exhibition.

Logansport has added to its city indebtedness \$14,625 for water-works. There is nothing like being city and having a large debt. It makes a city lively by making the citizens bustle around to get money enough to pay taxes. —Kocher's Sentinel.

The State Soldiers' Monumental Committee met at Indianapolis on Wednesday last week, for the purpose of organizing for the work for preliminary step to a permanent organization in pursuance of law, articles of incorporation were adopted.

William C. Kocher, a prominent lawyer of Huntington, was brutally murdered at Moulton, morning on Main street, by Joseph Z. Scott, justice of the peace. It is not known what caused the trouble. Samuel F. Winter, the editor of the Democrat, is charged with part of the whipping.

It gives us pleasure to announce that arrangements have been made for an early completion of the C. W. & W. railroad, from the larger river to Anderson. The company is now engineering 40,000 cross ties for the line, and propose to put 200 men and 100 mules to work on the line, and to complete it by the end of the year.

The Jeffersonville News says that the Sheriff of Vigo county has been in office three months, and in that time has brought 50 convicts to the Indiana State Prison. The number of convicts, perhaps, than any other sheriff has been known to take to that institution in the same space of time. He has a timely discovery has prevented what would soon have been a serious break.

An English woman writes to the Inter-Ocean that she never saw so much destitution and wretchedness among the laboring classes of England as exists among the farm laborers of Vigo county, Indiana. She says she is tired of hearing Americans harp on the condition of the laborers of England when there is such intense wretchedness and ignorance right in our midst.

The giraffe belonging to Forepaugh's menagerie, worth \$7,000, died at Schenectady, N. Y., on Wednesday last. The cause of death is supposed to be cold weather. While the show was traveling from Philadelphia to Schenectady, the giraffe was kept in a small cage, and the animal received injuries from which he will probably die. He was valued at \$20,000.

Great crowds rush to the daily services of Moody and his associates in the city of New York, but whether the motive be curiosity or a desire to hear the truth for the truth's sake cannot be known. Mr. Moody, himself, for some time past, has urged the people not to depend on the meetings for their salvation. Many requests for prayer are handed in, and the services are so crowded that the people are unable to get in.

Recent cable dispatches reviewing the breadstuffs trade in Europe have referred briefly to the poor crops in Russia as being the chief cause of the high prices of grain. The reports of the markets to a greater or less extent, Latin American papers give a gloomier picture, declaring that the prospects in Russia for some time past are really alarming, and that famine is feared in the agricultural districts. It is said that not only the cereals, but root crops of all kinds, are short, and total failure, and that this condition of things is found not in widely separated localities, as has been the case in the past, but in the same district.

## LATEST NEWS ITEMS.

The treasurer of Saratoga county, N. Y., is defaulter to the amount of \$140,000. Three-fourths of the town of Iquique, Peru, was recently burned, the loss being estimated at \$5,000,000. Burglars entered the First National Bank of Pittsburg, Pa., Tuesday night of last week, and stole \$40,000 in bonds and securities.

A fourteen-pound nugget of virgin copper has been found in a gravel pit in Milwaukee, and it is supposed by some that there is enough of the metal to pay for working mines.

Mrs. Moulton has been expelled from Plymouth Church, and Beecher is to be investigated by the Congregational ministers. So we are to have a revival of that nasty business.

The people of Gal, in Hardin county, Iowa, voted to decide who should be Postmaster, and invited the women to vote. Among the candidates was Miss Carrie Evans, and the women all voted against her.

Oregon voted Democratic at the election a couple of weeks ago and elected a son of Joe Lane to Congress. It will be remembered that Joe Lane was a candidate for Vice-President with Breckinridge in 1860.

A five dollar bill, purporting to be issued by the First National Bank of Galena, Ill., was discovered this morning in the national bank redemption agency. Where it came from is unknown. The note is evidently altered from the plate of the Farmers' National Bank of Chicago.

A horrible murder occurred at Springfield, Mo., on Saturday. A woman named Mary Collins went into the room where her husband, James Collins, was sleeping, and seizing an ax split his skull in two, killing him instantly. She then attempted to murder her little daughter, but the child made her escape to a neighbor's.

Lawrence, Mass., has narrowly escaped a disastrous flood. It has been discovered that about 85 feet of the face of the new reservoir has been undermined by springs and quicksands in the soil. As there was six feet of water in the reservoir, the timely discovery has prevented what would soon have been a serious break.

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## ENGEL &amp; CO'S ADVERTISEMENT.

LARGEST AND LEADING CLOTHING AND HAT HOUSE IN NOBLE AND ADJOINING COUNTIES.

ENGEL &amp; CO.,

AT KENDALLVILLE, OFFER A:

LARGER &amp; FINER STOCK OF GOODS

FOR

Men's and Boys' Wear!

And at Lower Prices than the same class of Goods are sold for anywhere in Northern Indiana.

Clothing for Men, Youths, Boys and Children.

Hats and Caps, Furnishing Goods, Trunks, Satchels, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Jeans, Shirtings, Buffalo &amp; Lap Robes, and Horse Blankets.

ALL at PRICES that MUST Attract Attention.

We "Make to Order," as usual, every description of Men's and Boys' Wear at "Popular Prices." Do not fail to look through our immense stock before buying. It will Pay!

ENGEL &amp; CO., Kendallville, Ind.

New, Miller's Brick Building, West side Main street, October 7th, 1875-1876.

Five Dollars will purchase a Fraction of an Industrial Exhibition Bond, that is certain to draw one of the following prizes:

On December 6th, 1875.

A Tenth, which costs only \$5.00, and a drawing of the following, and will be received by the company at any time in 18 months, as \$5.00 in the purchase of a \$50 Bond.

This is a chance for gain and no chance for loss. 10 Prizes of \$100.00 each.

10 Prizes of \$50.00 each.

10 Prizes of \$25.00 each.

10 Prizes of \$10.00 each.

10 Prizes of \$5.00 each.

10 Prizes of \$2.50 each.

10 Prizes of \$1.00 each.

10 Prizes of \$0.50 each.

10 Prizes of \$0.25 each.

10 Prizes of \$0.10 each.

10 Prizes of \$0.05 each.

10 Prizes of \$0.02 each.

10 Prizes of \$0.01 each.

10 Prizes of \$0.005 each.

10 Prizes of \$0.002 each.

10 Prizes of \$0.001 each.

10 Prizes of \$0.0005 each.

10 Prizes of \$0.0002 each.

10 Prizes of \$0.0001 each.

10 Prizes of \$0.00005 each.

10 Prizes of \$0.00002 each.

10 Prizes of \$0.00001 each.

10 Prizes of \$0.000005 each.

10 Prizes of \$0.000002 each.

10 Prizes of \$0.000001 each.

10 Prizes of \$0.0000005 each.

10 Prizes of \$0.0000002 each.

10 Prizes of \$0.0000001 each.

10 Prizes of \$0.00000005 each.

10 Prizes of \$0.00000002 each.

10 Prizes of \$0.00000001 each.

10 Prizes of \$0.000000005 each.

10 Prizes of \$0.000000002 each.

10 Prizes of \$0.000000001 each.

10 Prizes of \$0.0000000005 each.

10 Prizes of \$0.0000000002 each.

10 Prizes of \$0.0000000001 each.

10 Prizes of \$0.00000000005 each.&lt;/